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# THE HOMERIC DIALECT:

ITS LEADING FORMS AND PECULIARITIES.

BY JAMES SKERRETT BAIRD, T.C.D.

AUTHOR OF "A CATALOGUE OF GREEK VERBS," &c.

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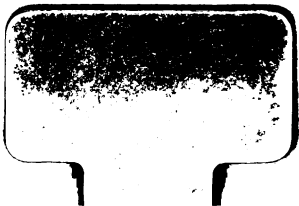
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## ADVERTISEMENT.

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THE following work is published with a view to meet the requirements of the ordinary student of Homer, by supplying him with such information, on the variations of the Epic language, as the usual School Grammars do not afford.

In compiling the present Introduction, the Author has availed himself of many useful tables and paradigms derived from the works of the best German writers on the Dialects. These it is hoped will tend to facilitate the progress of the Student by placing before him, in a clear and inviting form, the various Dialectic peculiarities and formations which distinguish the Homeric poems.

Should this work be received with any adequate measure of success, the other Dialects will appear at intervals on a similar plan.

J. S. B.

London, June, 1853.



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N.B. It has not been considered necessary to compile a List of Homeric Verbs, as Liddell and Scott's admirable Lexicon will supply all needful information on Tenses in use, Irregularities, &c.

## INTRODUCTION.

### *The Greek Dialects.*

THE Greek Dialects are those provincial peculiarities of speech which distinguished the inhabitants of different countries speaking the Greek language.

All the tribes of Pelasgic<sup>1</sup> origin who settled themselves in Greece and the islands of the Grecian Archipelago, the South of Italy, Sicily, and the Western coast of Asia Minor, originally spoke a common language, from which subsequently branched off the several provincial forms called Dialects.

This ancient or common language is represented by the *Æolic*, and by the *Latin*, which separated from the Greek in the Pelasgic era.

The following will explain the source of the Dialects :—

#### OLD ÆOLIC (representing the ancient language).

ÆOLIC Proper (used by Sappho and Alcæus); and BŒOTIC (spoken by the Bœotians).

DORIC (used by Theocritus and Pindar, and spoken by the Dorians).

From the Old Pelasgic arose another dialect, the Old Ionic, from which sprung the Attic, thus :—

#### OLD IONIC.

NEW IONIC (used by Herodotus, and spoken by the inhabitants of the Western part of Asia Minor).

1. *Old* (in which the laws of Solon were written).

2. *Middle* (used by Thucydides and the Tragedians).

3. *New* (used by Demosthenes and Plato, and to some extent by Xenophon).

<sup>1</sup> The Pelasgians, the earliest inhabitants of Greece, are represented as having sprung from Pelägos, a mythical hero, and a descendant of Phoroneus, king of Argos, from which city it was believed by the Greeks the Pelasgi spread to the other parts of the country.

From the original language also arose the language of *Epic* poetry, used by Homer and Hesiod, and sometimes styled the *Homeric Dialect*, though it is not strictly a dialect, but merely the usage of the poet and his followers. It was based upon Ionic, with varieties of the other dialects interspersed.

The *Æolic*, as the more ancient language, was harsh and unpolished. The *Doric*, as closely allied to the *Æolic*, shared the same qualities.

The *Ionic*, on the other hand, was remarkable for a peculiar softness and weakness shown in the resolution of syllables, accumulation of vowels, and the use of labial and lingual sounds.

The *Attic*, which sprung from the Ionic, took a middle course, rejecting the harshness of the Doric, as well as the excessive smoothness of the Ionic, and thus became the most polished and refined of all the dialects.

After the conquest of Greece by Philip of Macedon and Alexander (previous to which each independent state employed its own dialect), the Attic, but not in its pure form, became the general language of the whole country; and this dialect, known by the name of *Common* (*κοινή*), is taken as the basis of Greek grammars.

The Greek Testament and the Septuagint are examples of this dialect.

### *Examples of Elision, Synizesis, &c. found in Homer.*

*Elision*, of which Apostrophe (') is the sign, is used in the following cases:—

- αι in the terminations -ομαι, -αται, -εσαι, -ονται, -εσθαι, -ασθαι: as, βούλομ' ἐγώ, ἀρέσθ' ἐπί, &c.
- οι in τοι and μοι.
- α without limitation.
- ε in all terminations: ex., ἰδέ, and term. -ζε, and Opt. -ειε.
- ι in Dat. Sing. occasionally, and the personal endings -ασι, -ησι, -ησι, -ουσι, -ωσι.
- ο in τοῦτο, δύο, ἀπό, ὑπό, and the verbal term. -ατο, -ετο, -οντο, -ιατο, ex. τό and πρό.

*Synizēsis*, which is the coalition of two vowel sounds into one, is most frequently found in the case of ε: thus—

ε with α or α, as ἡμέας.

ε „ αι „ ἔσσαι.

ε „ εα „ βέλεα.

ε „ η „ χρυσέην.

ε with ο, as πλέονες.

ε „ ω „ πλέων, Πηληϊάδεω.

ε „ οι „ θεοῖσιν.

ε „ ου.

The following examples are also found: αε, αει, ηι, ια, ιαι, ιη, οει, ιο: οο in ὄγδοον, νοι in δακρύοισι.

The following combination is used between two words: η α, η ε, η η, η ηε, η ει, η ου, η οι, ει ου, ω α, ω ου.

*Crasis* is limited to few cases; chiefly

αα in τᾶλλα = τὰ ἄλλα.

αιε „ κᾶγώ = καὶ ἐγώ.

οα „ ὄριστος = ὁ ἄριστος, ωτός = ὁ αὐτός.

οε „ οὐμός = ὁ ἐμός, προὔπεμψα = πρὸ ἔπεμψα.

ουε „ οὔνεκα = οὗ ἔνεκα, τοὔνεκα = τοῦ ἔνεκα.

*Diæresis* most frequently occurs in words when two vowels are separated by the digamma, and in words compounded with εὔ, γρηῦς, πᾶϊς.

*Apocope*. The final vowel is dropped in ἄρα, παρά, ἀνά, κατά, ὑπό, ἐνί, ποτί, and the final consonant changed or assimilated according to the nature of the following letter.

*Contraction*. Contract vowels are frequently lengthened: ā into αα, η into ηη, ω into οω, ωο, ωω, chiefly in Contract Verba.

The use of Contraction, however, often varies to suit the measure of the verse.

*Metathesis*, or the transposition of a consonant, takes place in many words, especially in words with a liquid in the root, and frequently in the case of ρ with a preceding vowel.

### *Breathing.*

The rough breathing frequently passes into the smooth, when its syllable is strengthened by the insertion of other letters or altered by inflection: as from ἄλλομαι comes ἄλτο; ἡμῖν, ἄμμι; ἔκλος, εὐκλος; ἱέραξ, ἱρηξ.

# HOMERIC DIALECT.

## VARIATION OF LETTERS.

### CHANGE OF VOWELS.

- α becomes αι : as αἰτός for αἰτός, αἰεί for αἰεί, παραί for παρά.  
α „ η : as θωρήξ for θωράξ, ἡνεμόεις from ἀνεμος, ἡγάθεος.  
ε : as δύσετο for δύσατο, βήσετο for βήσατο, βέρεθρον for βάραθρον.  
ε „ η : as τιθήμενος for τιθέμενος, and especially in nouns in εως before a vowel.  
ει : as κεινός for κενός, εἵνεκα for ἔνεκα, εἴως for ἔως, Ἑρμείας for Ἑρμείας ; only before vowels and semivowels.  
ει „ ε : as ὥκεία for ὠκεία, ἀγέρεσθαι for ἀγείρεσθαι.  
εο „ ευ : as πλέονες, πλεῦνες.  
ευ „ ηυ : as ἡῦ for εῦ, ἡῦτε for εὔτε, ἡῦκομος for εὔκομος.  
η „ ε in subj. mood : as εἶδετε for εἵδητε, ἀργέτι for ἀργῆτι.  
ι „ η : as ἐπήβολος, comp. of ἐπί and βάλλω.  
ο „ υ in comp. : as ἄλλνδεις from ἄλλο.  
ω before vowels and semivowels : as Διώνυσος for Διόνυσος, δύω for δύο, τρωχάω for τροχάω.  
οι : as ποιή for πόα, πνοιή for πνοή.  
ου : as νοῦσος for νόσος, οὐλόμενος for δλόμενος, Οὔλυμπος for Ὀλυμπος.  
ου „ ο : as βόλεται for βούλεται, τρίπος for τρίπους.  
υ „ ευ sometimes : as πευκάλιμος from πυκινός.  
ω „ ο sometimes in nouns, and when it is the characteristic vowel of the subj. : as ἴομεν for ἰωμεν.

### *Rejection of Vowels.*

α at the beginning of words.

ε in κείνος for ἐκείνος, κεῖθεν for ἐκεῖθεν, ῥύεσθαι for ἐρύεσθαι, &c.

ε from ει, in ἵκελος for εἵκελος.

α and ε in the middle of words.

## CHANGE OF CONSONANTS.

σ becomes δ : as ὁδμή for ὁσμή, ἴδμεν for ἴσμεν.

ξ : as ξύν for σύν.

θ „ τ : as αὐτίς for αὐθίς.

σ „ θ : as κεκορυθμένος for κεκορυσμένος.

σσ and τ are interchanged : as λίσσομαι and λίτομαι.

ρ after the augment for the sake of metre is not doubled.

*Consonants inserted.*

μ before labials to strengthen the syllable.

ν before θ in aor. 1 : as ἀμπύνθη, κρινθέντες for κριθ;—and before other letters : as νώνυμος for νώνμος.

σ in σμικρός for μικρός, ὅπισθε for ὅπιθε, ἐσόμεσθα for ἐόμεθα.

τ in πόλις, πόλεμος, and their derivatives : as πτόλις, πτόλεμος.

*Consonants doubled in order to strengthen the Syllables.*

π in ὀππως : κ in πελέκκω : τ in ὀττι, ὀττεο.

λ after the augment in ἔλλαβε, ἐλλισάμην, &c.

μ in ἄμμορος, ἔμμορε : ν in ἔννεπε.

ρ after the augment in some words.

σ in ὄσσοις, ὀπίσσω, in ἔσσευα after augment, in term. σι third decl., as νέκυσσι : in places where δ is dropped before σ ; as φράζω, φράσσομαι.

*Prefixes.*

α before α : as ὀράας for ὀρᾶς, ἐλάαν for ἐλᾶν ;

also αι before αι : as ἐκραταίνεν from κραίνω.

ε „ ε : as ἔεδνα for ἔδνα, ἐέλδεται for ἔλδεται, ἐέργω for ἔργω.

ε „ η : as ἔηκα for ἦκα, ἔην for ἦν.

η „ η : as ἦην for ἦν, θήης for θῆς.

ο „ ο : as ὀλοόφρων for ὀλόφρων.

ο „ ω : as ὀρόω for ὀρῶ, βοόωσι for βοῶσι, φώως for φῶς.

ω „ ω : as ἡβώωσα for ἡβῶσα, παραδρώωσι for παραδρῶσι, ἡβώοιμι for ἡβῶμι = ἡβάοιμι.

The prefix ε is very frequently used : 1. *metri gratiâ*, when its insertion forms a short syllable : as ἐοῦσι for οὔσι, ἔϊσος for ἴσος, ἑών for ὦν ; 2. for the sake of euphony in nouns and verbs, and before contracted ω and an ο sound, and chiefly as a prefix in Synizesis : as βουλῆων for βουλῶν.

*Affixes.*

ε after η : as ἡέλιος for ἥλιος.

ο „ ω : as δῶομεν for δῶμεν, μνωομένη for μνωμένη.

## THE DECLENSIONS.

Besides the terminations of the cases peculiar to itself, the Homeric dialect has a *suffix*  $\phi\iota(\nu)$  added to the root of the word, in the Gen. and Dat. cases.

*First Declension.*

Singular.		Plural.
N.	$\alpha^2$ becomes $\eta^3$	
G.	$\eta\varsigma$ „	G. $\omega\nu$ becomes $\acute{\alpha}\omega\nu, \hat{\omega}\nu, \acute{\epsilon}\omega\nu$
	$\alpha\varsigma$ „	D. $\alpha\iota\sigma\iota$ „ $\eta\sigma\iota, \eta\sigma\iota\nu, \eta\varsigma,$ and
		$\alpha\iota\varsigma$ only in two
		words, $\theta\epsilon\alpha\iota\varsigma, \acute{\alpha}\kappa\tau\alpha\iota\varsigma.$
D.	$\eta$ „	
A.	$\alpha\nu$ „	

Some masculines of this declension end in  $\alpha$ : as  $\iota\pi\acute{\omicron}\tau\alpha$  for  $\iota\pi\acute{\omicron}\tau\eta\varsigma$ .

*Second Declension.*

Singular.	Plural.
N.	
G. $\omicron\nu$ becomes $\omicron\iota\omicron, \omicron\phi\iota\nu, \epsilon\omega^4$	G. $\omega\nu$ becomes $\acute{\epsilon}\omega\nu, \omicron\phi\iota\nu$
D. $\varphi$ „ $\omicron\phi\iota\nu$	D. $\omicron\iota\varsigma$ „ $\omicron\iota\sigma\iota(\nu), \omicron\phi\iota\nu.$
V. $\epsilon$ „ $\omicron\varsigma$ usually	

## Dual.

G. and D.  $\omicron\nu$  becomes  $\omicron\iota\tilde{\nu}$ , as  $\acute{\iota}\pi\kappa\omicron\iota\tilde{\nu}$  for  $\acute{\iota}\pi\kappa\omicron\iota\nu$ .

1.  $\nu\omicron\tilde{\upsilon}\varsigma = \nu\acute{\omicron}\omicron\varsigma$  is the only word contracted; the rest retain the open form.

2. The Gen.  $\hat{\omega}\omicron$  for  $\omega$  of the Attic declension, is found in some proper names: as N.  $\Pi\eta\nu\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\omega\varsigma$ , G.  $\Pi\eta\nu\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\hat{\omega}\omicron$ , D.  $\Pi\eta\nu\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\varphi$ , Acc.  $\Pi\eta\nu\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\omega\nu$ .

*Third Declension.*

Singular.	Plural.
G. $\phi\iota\nu$ added to root	G. $\omicron\phi\iota\nu$
	D. $\sigma\iota, \sigma\sigma\iota, \epsilon\sigma\iota(\nu), \epsilon\sigma\sigma\iota(\nu), \omicron\phi\iota\nu,$
	and with $\sigma$ inserted for euphony.

<sup>2</sup> Chiefly in nouns in  $\alpha$  pure and  $\rho\alpha$  in Nom., and also in Masc. in  $\alpha\varsigma$ .

<sup>3</sup> Except  $\theta\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\tilde{\iota}$ , a goddess, and some proper names in  $\alpha\varsigma$ . Nouns in  $\epsilon\iota\alpha, \omicron\iota\alpha$  from adj. in  $\eta\varsigma$  and  $\omicron\nu\varsigma$ , and also some fem. words change  $\alpha$  into  $\eta$ : as  $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\eta\theta\epsilon\iota\eta$  for  $-\epsilon\iota\tilde{\alpha}$ ,  $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi\lambda\omicron\iota\acute{\iota}\eta$  for  $\omicron\iota\tilde{\alpha}$ .

<sup>4</sup> Used by Herod. in many names of men: as  $\text{Barr}\acute{\iota}\omega$  for  $\text{B}\acute{\alpha}\rho\tau\omicron\nu$ .

Dual.

G. and D. οιν becomes ουν.

In words syncopated, as ἀνὴρ, G. ἀνέρος, ἀνδρός, γαστήρ, &c., Homer either retains or rejects ε as the verse requires.

## TERMINATIONS AND EXAMPLES.

## CONTRACT NOUNS.

-ος, Neut. Gen. -εος.		Examples.	
Sing.	Plural.	Sing.	Plural.
N. -ος	N. -εα <sup>5</sup>	N. γένος	N. γένεα, γένεα
G. -εος or -ενς	G. -εων, -εσφι	G. γένεος, γένευσ	G. γενέων
D. -ει or -εϊ	D. -εσαι, -εεσαι, -εσφιν	D. γένει, γένει	D. γενέεσαι, γε- νέσαι
A. -ος	A. -εα <sup>5</sup>	A. γένος	A. γένεα.

-ις and ι, Gen. -ιος (Att. εως).			
Sing.	Plural.	Sing.	Plural.
N. -ις	N. -ιες	N. πόλις, πτόλιος	N. πόλιες, πόλεις
G. -ιος	G. -ιων	G. πόλιος, πόλεος, πόληος	G. πολίων
D. -ι	D. -ισαι or -ιεσαι	D. πόλει, πόληϊ, πτόλει	D. πολίεσαι
A. -ιν	A. -ις or -ιας	A. πόλιν, πτόλιν	A. πόλιας, πό- λεις, πόληας.

-ας, Gen. -αος.			
Sing.	Plural.	Sing.	Plural.
N. -ας	N. -ᾶ, -ᾷ	N. γήρας	N. γέρᾳ
G. -αος	G. -αων	G. γήραος	G. γεράων
D. -αϊ or -αι, -α	D. -αεσαι	D. γήραι γήραι	
A. -ας (αν)	A. -ᾶ, ᾷ	A. γήρας	

Homer uses either the open or contract forms of the Gen. and Dat. as the verse requires.

<sup>5</sup> Often pronounced by Synæresis.



-υς, Gen. -υος.		Examples.	
Sing.	Plural.	Sing.	Plural.
N. -υς	N. υες	N. νέκυς	N. νέκυες
G. -υος	G. -υων	G. νέκυος, νέκυος	G. νεκύων
D. -υι or -υϊ	D. -υσσι or -υεσσι	D. νέκυι	D. νέκυσσι(ν), νέκυσι(ν), νεκύεσσι(ν)
A. -υν	A. -υας or -υς	A. νέκυν	A. νέκυας, νέκυας (γένυς, ἰχ- θῦς = -ύας. contr.).

-ης and -ες, Gen. -εος.			
Sing.	Plural.	Sing.	Plural.
N. -ης, -ες	N. -εες or -εις	N. εὐώδης	N. εὐώδεες, εὐώδεις
G. -εος	G. -εων	G. εὐώδεος	G. εὐωδέων
D. -ει or -εϊ	D. -εσι or -εσσι	D. εὐώδει, εὐώδεϊ	D. εὐώδεσσι
A. -εα or -εᾶ	A. -εας or -εᾶς	A. εὐώδεα, εὐώδεα	A. εὐώδεας, εὐώδεαις.

In proper names in -κλής, as Ἡρακλῆς, εε becomes η in oblique cases: as G. Ἡρακλήος, D. -ῆι, A. -ῆα, V. -εις.

-εως, Gen. -εος.		Examples.	
Sing.	Plural.	Sing.	Plural.
N. -εως	N. -ηες	N. βασιλεύς	N. βασιλῆες
G. -ηος, -εος	G. -ηων	G. βασιλῆος	G. βασιλῆων
D. -ῆι, -εϊ or -ει	D. -εуси	D. βασιλῆι	D. βασιλεῦσι
A. -ῆᾶ, -εα, -η	A. -ῆᾶς	A. βασιλῆα	A. βασιλῆας
		V. βασιλεῦ.	

N. Τυδεύς	N. Πηλεύς	N. Ἀχιλεύς	N. Ὀδυσσεύς (σσ)
G. Τυδέος	G. Πηλῆος	Ἀχιλλεύς	G. Ὀδυσῆος (σσ)
D. Τυδέϊ	Πηλῆος	G. Ἀχιλῆος	Ὀδυσσεύς
A. Τυδέα	D. Πηλῆι	Ἀχιλλῆος	Ὀδυσσεός
Τυδῆ	Πηλεῖ	D. Ἀχιλῆι	D. Ὀδυσῆι
	Πηλεῖ	Ἀχιλλῆι, Ἀχιλλεῖ	Ὀδυσσεῖ
	A. Πηλέα	A. Ἀχιλλῆα	A. Ὀδυσῆα (σσ)
		Ἀχιλλῆα	Ὀδυσσεᾶ
		V. Ἀχιλεῦ	Ὀδυσῆ
			V. Ὀδυσσεῦ (σσ)

Nouns in *ως*, Gen. *ωτος*, drop *τ* of Dat. and Acc. Sing., and contract the vowels: as *ιδρῶ* = *ιδρῶτα*, *ιδρῶ* = *ιδρῶτι*, *γέλω* = *γέλωτα*, *γέλω* = *γέλωτι*.

Nouns in *ων*, Gen. *ωνος*, sometimes take the short vowel *ο*: as *Κρονίων*, Gen. *ίωνος* and *ιονος*.

Nouns in *ως*, G. *ωος*, use the open form. But the following contract forms occur: D. *ἤρω*, *ἤρωι*, A. *ἤρω*: *Μίνω*, Ac.

Nouns in *ως*, *ω*, Gen. *δος*, have the contract form, except *χρώς* and its compounds: *χροός*, *χροί*, *χρόα*.

## ANOMALOUS SUBSTANTIVES.

N. *Ἄρης*, *Mars*.

G.	<i>Ἄρηος</i>	<i>Ἄρεος</i>
D.	<i>Ἄρηι</i>	<i>Ἄρει</i>
A.	<i>Ἄρηα</i>	
V.	<i>Ἄρες</i>	<i>Ἄρες</i>

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. <i>βοῦς</i> , <i>ox</i> .	N. <i>βόε</i>	N. <i>βόες</i>
G. <i>βόος</i>		G. <i>βοῶν</i>
		D. <i>βουσί(ν)</i> , <i>βόεσσι(ν)</i>
A. <i>βοῦν</i>	A. <i>βόε</i>	A. <i>βόας</i> , <i>βοῦς</i> .

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. <i>ἀρνείος</i> , <i>a lamb</i> (orig. an adj.).		N. <i>ἄρνες</i>
G. <i>ἀρνειοῦ</i>		G. <i>ἀρνῶν</i> , <i>ἀρνειῶν</i>
D. <i>ἀρνειῶ</i>		D. <i>ἀρνεσσι</i> , <i>ἀρνειοῖς</i>
A. <i>ἄρνα</i> , <i>ἀρνειόν</i>	A. <i>ἄρνε</i>	A. <i>ἄρνας</i> , <i>ἀρνειούς</i> .

Singular.	Plural.
N. <i>γόνυ</i> , <i>knee</i> .	N. <i>γούνα</i> , <i>γούνατα</i>
G. <i>γουνός</i> , <i>γούνατος</i>	G. <i>γούνων</i>
D.	D. <i>γούνεσσι</i> , <i>γούνασι</i> (-ασσι)
A. <i>γόνυ</i>	A. <i>γούνα</i> , <i>γούνατα</i> .

N. *γρηῦς*, *γρηῦς*, *an old woman*.  
 G. *γραιῖς*  
 D. *γρηῖ*  
 A. *γραιῖαν*  
 V. *γρηῦ*, *γρηῦ*.

Singular.	Plural.
N. δαίς, <i>banquet</i> .	N. δαῖτες
G. δαιτός, δαίτης, δαιτύος	G. δαιτῶν
D. δαιτί	D. δαίτησι
A. δαῖτα, δαίτην	A. δαῖτας.

N. δέος, *fear*.  
G. δείους.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. δόρυ, <i>spear</i>		N. δοῦρα, δούρατα
G. δουρός, δούρατος	N. and A. δοῦρε	G. δούρων
D. δουρί, δούρατι		D. δούρεσσι, δούρασι
A. δόρυ		A. δοῦρα, δούρατα.

Singular.	Plural.
N. κάρ, κάρη, <i>the head</i> .	N. κάρᾱ, κάρηατα, κάρηνα
G. κάρητος, κάρηατος, κρατός, κράατος	G. κράτων κάρηνων
D. κάρητι, κάρηατι, κρατί, κράατι	D. κρασί
A. κάρη (κράτα)	A. κράατα κάρηνα.

Roots: καρτ-, κρατ-, κραατ-, κερητ, κερηατ-, κερηνω-

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. λάας, <i>a stone</i> .	N. λαε	
G. λαός		G. λάων
D. λαῖ		D. λάεσσι.
A. λαάν		

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. νηῦς, <i>a ship</i> .		N. νῆες, νέες
G. νηός, νεός	N. A. V. νῆε	G. νηῶν, νεῶν, ναῦφιν
D. νηί	G. D. νεοῖν	D. νηυσί, νήεσσ', νέεσσιν, ναῦφιν
A. νῆα, νέα		A. νῆας, νέας.

In comp. νανσί is used.

Singular.	Plural.
N. οἶς, <i>sheep</i> .	N. οῖες
G. οῖος, οἰός	G. οἶων, οἰῶν
D. οῖν	D. οἶεσσιν, οἷεσιν, οἷεσσιν
A. οῖν	A. οῖς.

Singular.	Plural.
N. οὖς, <i>the ear</i> .	N. οὔατα
G. οὔατος	G.
D.	D. οὔασι, ὡσίν
A. οὔς	A. οὔατα.

N. Πάτροκλος  
 G. Πατρόκλου, οιο, ἦος.  
 D. Πατρόκλῳ  
 A. Πάτροκλον, ἦα  
 V. Πάτροκλε, εἰς.

## Singular.

N. σπέος, *a cave*.  
 G. σπέιους  
 D. σπῆϊ  
 A. σπέος, σπέϊος

## Plural.

N.  
 G. σπείων  
 D. σπέεσσι, σπήεσσι.  
 A.

## Singular.

N. υἱός, *a son*.  
 G. υἱοῦ, υἱος, υἱέος  
 D. υἱί, υἱέϊ, υἱεῖ  
 A. υἱόν, υἱά υἱέα

## Plural.

N. υἱες, υἱέες, υἱεῖς  
 G. υἱῶν, υἱέων  
 D. υἱόσιν, υἱάσι  
 A. υἱούς, υἱας, υἱέας  
 V. υἱες, υἱεῖς.

## Singular.

N. χεῖρ, *the hand*.  
 D. χερῖ  
 A. χέρα

## Plural.

D. χεῖρεσιν and χεῖρεσσιν.

## ADJECTIVES.

υς, εια, υ. The feminine in the Gen. and Dat. changes α into η : as εἰης for εἶας, εἶη for εἶα. In a few words (βαθύς, ὠκύς) the fem. ends in έα or έη : as βαθέης, ὠκέας.

εὐρύς in Hom. has Acc. εὐρέα or εὐρύν.

ήεις, ήεσσα, ήεν. The contracted form -ῆς, -ῆσσα, -ῆν, is often used.  
 όεις, όεσσα, όέν. The contract form changes οε into ευ. Ep. for Neut. -όεν, -όειν.

The following forms of πολύς occur in Homer :—

## Singular.

N. πολύς, πουλύς, πολλή, πολύ  
 G. πολέος  
 D.  
 A. πολύν, πουλύν, πολλήν, πολύ

## Plural.

N. πολέες, πολεῖς  
 G. πολέων  
 D. πολέσι, πολέεσσι, πολέεσσι  
 A. πολέας, πολεῖς.

In Ep. πολύς is declined regularly : as N. πολλός, πολλή, πολλόν, &c.

έθς. The following forms occur :—

N. έύς, έύ, έϋ : adv. ήύ in comp.  
 G. έῆος  
 A. έύν, ήύν.

ης, ες. The Epic has a fem. form, εια, in compounds.

*Comparison.*

- (1) -ώτερος, -ώτατος, are sometimes used for -ότερος, -ότατος for the sake of the verse, even after a syllable long by nature : as κακο-  
ξεινώτερος, λαρώτερος, &c.
- (2) Adjectives in -ύς and -ρος have their comp. in -ίων and -ιστος, as well as the regular form.

*Anomalous Forms.*

ἀγαθός	ἀρείων <sup>1</sup> , λωίων, λωίτερος	κάρτιστος <sup>2</sup>
κακός	κακώτερος, χειρότερος, χερείων, χεριώτερος	ἥκιστος, κακώτατος
δλίγος	δλίζων	
ῥηϊδιος	ῥηϊτερος	ῥήϊστος, ῥήϊτατος
βραδύς	βράσσων	βάρδιστος
παχύς	πάσσων	

*Plural.*

N. πλέες,	πλέονες, πλείονες, πλείους
G. πλεόνων	
D. πλεόνεσσι, πλείοσι	
A. πλέας,	πλέονας, πλείονα.

*Singular.*

N. χερείων, χείρων, χεῖρον
G. χέρηρος, χερείονος, χείρονος
D. χέρηϊ, χερείονι, χείρονι
A. χέρηρα, χερείονα, χείρονα χερείω

*Plural.*

N. χέρηρες, χείρονες.
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NUMERALS.

CARDINAL.

μία becomes ἴα (ιῆς, ιῆ, ἴαν) : masc. ιῶ for ἐνί.

δύο. Epic forms :

N. δύω, δύο	δοίω	δοιοί, αἱ, ἅ
D.	δοιῶ	δοιοῖς, δοιοῖσι
A. δύω, δύο	δοίω	δοιούς, ἄς, ἅ.

τέσσαρες becomes πῖσυρες : Dat. Pl. τέτρασιν, Hom.

δώδεκα „ δυοκαίδεκα and δυώδεκα.

εἴκοσι „ εἰκοσι.

<sup>1</sup> βίλλτερος, φέρτερος.

<sup>2</sup> βέλλατος, φέρτατος, φέριστος.

## ORDINAL.

πρῶτος becomes	πρῶμος	ἕννατος becomes	ἕνατος, εἵνατος
τρίτος	„ τρίτατος	ἑβδόμος	„ ἑβδόματος
τέταρτος	„ τέταρτος	ὀγδοος	„ ὀγδόατος

## PRONOUNS.

*Personal.*

Singular.		Dual.		Plural.	
N. ἐγών		N. νῶϊ, νῶϊν		N. ἄμμες	
G. ἐμέο, ἐμεῖο		G. and D. νῶϊν		G. ἡμέων, ἡμείων	
D. ἐμεῦ, μεῦ, ἐμέθεν		A. νῶϊ, νῶ		D. ἡμιν, ἄμμι(ν)	
				A. ἡμέας, ἡμας	
				ἄμμε.	
		Σύ.			
Singular.		Dual.		Plural.	
N. σύνη		N. σφῶϊν		N. ὑμμες	
G. σέο, σεῖο		G. and D. σφῶϊν		G. ὑμέων, ὑμείων	
D. σεῦ, σέθεν, τεοῖο				D. ὑμμι(ν)	
D. τοί, τεῖν		A. σφῶϊ, σφώ		A. ὑμμε, ὑμέας, ὑμμ'.	
		Οἱ.			
Singular.		Dual.		Plural.	
G. ἔο, εἶο; ἐεῖο, late				G. σφέων, σφείων	
D. ἔθεν, εἶ, εἰ		D. σφῶϊν		D. σφίν, σφί, σφ'	
D. ἐοῖ, οἱ		A. σφῶϊ, σφώ		A. σφέας, σφείας, σφέ,	
A. ἐέ, ἔ, μίν				σφ'.	

*Note.*—ἔ is used for αὐτόν, αὐτήν, αὐτό.

1. The *Relative* pronoun was identical with the article, but distinguished from it by its accent.

2. *ὅς* frequently becomes *ὃ* in Nom. with *τε* enclitic: as *ὃτε*. In the plural it has *τοί, ταί*.

3. *οἷο, ὅον* = *οὗ*; *ἔης* = *ἦς, ἦσι, ἦς* = *αἶς*.

τις. Indefinite.		τίς. Interrogative.	
Sing.	Plural.	Sing.	Plural.
N. τις τι	D. τέοισι	N. τίς τί	G. τέων
G. τεο τευ	A. ἄσσα	G. τέο τεῦ	D. τέοισι
D. τεψ τψ.			A. ἄσσα?

		δοτις.		
Singular			Plural.	
N. ὅτις	ὅττι	N.		
G. ὅτευ, ὅττεο, ὅτεο		G. ὁτέων		
	ὅττεν	D. ὁτέοισι		
D. ὅτεψ, ὅτψ		A. ὅτινας	ἄσσα.	
A. ὅτινα	ὅττι			

The *Possessive* pronouns have the following Epic forms :—

ἁμός, ἁμός, ἡ, ὄν = ἡμέτερος.  
 τεός, τεή, τεόν = σός.  
 ἐός, ἐή, ἐά, ἐόν = ὅς.  
 ὑμός, ἡ, ὄν = ὑμέτερος.  
 σφός, ἡ, ὄν, Dat. Pl. σφοῖσι = σφέτερος.  
 νωῖτερος, α, ον.  
 σφωῖτερος, α, ον.

*Reflexive Pronouns.* The compound forms, ἐμαντοῦ, σεαυτοῦ, ἐαυτοῦ, are not used by Homer. He forms them by using the personal pronouns and the pronoun αὐτός separately: as ἐμ' αὐτόν, σοὶ αὐτῷ, ἑ αὐτήν, &c.

## VERBS.

### AUGMENTS.

1. The *Syllabic Augment* may be rejected or retained at pleasure. Its use is determined by the measure of the verse, the rhythm, or euphony.

The frequentatives ending in -σκον rarely receive the Augment.

2. The *Temporal Augment*.—The use of the Temporal Augment is as arbitrary as that of the Syllabic.

The following verbs beginning with a vowel in Ep. take the Syllabic Augment :—

ἀνδάνω	εἶλω
ἄπτω	εἶρω
εἶδομαι	εἶσα
εἶμι, I go	ἐνννυμι
	(εἶπω) ξειπον.

### REDUPLICATION.

1. Reduplication in Homer is not confined to the Perf. and Pluperf. tenses, but is used in all tenses except the Present and Imperfect.

2. Reduplication is found, in addition to the common cases, in—

1. The Future: as, Act. *κεκαδήσει, διδώσω*; Pass. *δεδέξομαι, λελείψεται*.
2. The Aorist Second, Act. and Midd. very often, and with the Reduplication continued through the moods: as, *ἤγαγον* from *ἄγω*, *κεκάμω* from *κάμνω*, *πεπίθοιμεν* from *πείθω*, *λελάβεσθαι* from *λαμβάνω*.

3. The Syllabic Augment is in some forms added to the Reduplication: as, *ἐκέλετο* sync. for *ἐκεκέλετο*; so also *ἐπέφραδεν* from *φράζω*.

*Note*.—If the verb begin with a labial, *μ* is inserted for euphony after the Reduplication.

4. The following Verbs in Epic are found in the Second Aorist and Perfect with the Attic Reduplication:—

*Second Aorists.*

*ἤκαχον, ἀκαχών*, from *ἄχω*.  
*ἤλαλκον, ἀλαλκεῖν*, from *ἀλέξω*.  
*ἤραρον, ἀραρών*, from (*ἀραρίσκω*).  
*ἤπαφον, ἀπαφοίμην*, from (*ἀπαφίσκω*).  
*ἐνένιπον, ἠνίπαπον*, from *ἐνίπτω*.  
*ῥορε* from *ῥρνυμι*.  
*ἠρύκακον, ἐρυκακείν*, from *ἐρύκω*.

*Perfects and Pluperfects.*

*ἀκαχμένος* from (*ἄκω*).  
*ἀλάλημαι, ἀλάλησθαι*, from *ἀλάσμαι*.  
*ἀνήνοθα* from (*ἄνεθω*), *ἐπενήνοθε* from (*ἐνέθω*).  
*ἄρηρα, ἀραρνῖα*, from (*ἄρω*).  
*ἀκήχεμαι, -ημαι*, 3 pers. *ἀκηχέδαται, ἀκάχησθαι*, from (*ἄχω*).  
*ἐγρηγόρθασι, ἐγρήγορθε*, from *ἐγείρω*.  
*ἐδῆδώς, ἐδήδομαι*, from (*ἔδω*).  
*ἐληλαμένος, ἐληλάδατο, -έδατο*, from *ἐλάω, ἐλαύνω*.  
*ἐρηρέδαται* from *ἐρείδω*.  
*ἐέριπτο* from *ἐρείπω*.  
*ἐρήρισμαι* from *ἐρίζω*.  
*συνοχωκότε (ὄκωχα)* from *ἔχω*.  
*οἶχωκα(χα), παρῶηκεν*, from *οἶχομαι*.  
*ὀρώρεται, ὀρώρηται* subj., from *ῥρνυμι*.



## TENSE ENDINGS.

## ACTIVE.

*Present Tense.*

	Indicative.		Subjunctive.
Sing. 1	-μι in some words	1	-μι : as λύωμι = λύω
2		2	-σθα : ,, λήσθα = λύης
3		3	-σι : ,, λύσι = λύη
Plur. 1			

## Optative.

1	
2	-σθα : as λυοῖσθα = λύοις
3	

*Pluperfect.*

Sing. 1	-εα = ειν : as λελύκεα for λελύκειν
2	-εας = εις
3	-εε(ν) = ει

## Infinitive.

Pres. -έμεναι, -έμεν = ειν : as πινέμεναι and πινέμεν for πίνειν.

## PASSIVE AND MIDDLE.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.
			<i>Present Tense.</i>
Sing. 2	-εαι, αο = η	εο, ευ = ου	ηαι = η εαι
			3 εται = ηται
Plur. 1	-μεσθα = μεθα, also -όμεσθα and -οίμεσθα = όμεθα		
3	-αται = νται, also -οίατο = ονται.		

*Imperfect.*

Sing. 2	-εο, ευ = ου	Plur. 1	-μεσθα = μεθα.	3	ατο = οντο
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*Perfect and Pluperfect.*

Plur. 1	-μεσθα = μεθα
3	-αται = μμένοι εισί.

*Future Middle.*

Indic. Sing. 3 -εαι = η.

*Aorist Middle.*

Sing. 2 -αο = ω

Plur. 1 -μεσθα =  
μεθα.

3 Plur. αίατο =  
αυτο.

*Aorist Passive.*

## Subjunctive.

Sing. 1 εἶω = ὦ  
2 ἦης = ῆς  
3 ἦη = ῆ

Plur. 1 -εἶομεν = ὦμεν (ῥομεν)  
2 -εἴετε = ῆτε.

## Infinitive Mood.

Aor. μεναι, μεν = ναι.

*General Remarks on the Verbal Forms.***Present.**

The syllable *μι* is added to words, especially in Subj.

The ending *σθα* (an old form) is chiefly found in the 2nd pers. sing. of verbs in *μι*: as *διδῶσθα* for *διδούς*; and frequently in the Subj. of other verbs: as *ἐθέλῃσθα* for *ἐθέλης*.

The 2 sing. Pass. takes either the open uncontracted forms -εαι, -ηαι, -εο, -αο, or the contracted forms -ῃ (from -εαι, -ηαι), -ευ (from -εο), or -ω (from -αο).

The endings -εεαι and -εο also become -εαι and -εο.

The Subj. 3 sing. has the ending *σι* affixed: as *φέρησι* for *φέρει*.

The Imperative Act. and Pass. 3 pl. takes a shortened form: as *ἔστων* for *ἔστωσαν*; *ἐπέσθων* for *ἐπέσθωσαν*.

The Infinitive has the older forms, -εμεναι, -εμεν, for -ειν: as *πινέμεναι* and *πινέμεν* for *πίνειν*.

Of Verbs Pure—note—*οὔτάμεναι* and *οὔτάμεν* for *οὔτᾱν*.

Verbs in *ω* and *εω* also take *η* before *μεναι* instead of *ε*: as *πεινήμεναι* for *πεινῆν*; *γοήμεναι* for *γοῆν*.

The Imperfect and Aorist Indic. take the frequentative endings *σκον*, *ες*, *ε(ν)*, Midd. *σκόμην*.

### Imperfect.

In the 2nd sing. *ου* becomes *εο*, *ευ*.

Some verbs have *τον* for *την* in the 3rd dual: as *διώκετον*; II. κ. 364.

But *verbs in ωω*, *εω*, form the 3rd dual in *ήτην*: as *ἀπειλήτην*.

### Future.

*Liquid verbs* in *λ*, *ρ*, frequently form the Future with *σ*: as *ἄρω*, fut. *ἄρσω*; *κείρω*, fut. *κέρσω*. On the contrary, many *pure verbs* omit the *σ*: as *τελέει* for *τελέσει*; *κορέεις* for *κορέσεις*; *ἐρύω* for *ἐρύσω*; *τανύω* for *τανύσω*, &c.

### Aorist.

Some verbs which take *σ* in the *Future*, reject it in the 1st *Aorist*: as *χέω*, fut. *χέσω*, Aor. *ἔχενα* and *ἔχεα*; *καίω*, fut. *καύσω*, Aor. *ἔκηα* — *ἔκεια*.

The 3 pl. Aorist 1 and 2 Pass. ending in *ησαν* is often shortened into *εν*: as *δάμεν* for *ἐδάμησαν*; *ἔκταθεν* for *ἐκτάθησαν*. Very seldom into *ην*: as *μιάνθην* for *μιάνθησαν*.

The Æolic Aor. ending in *εια*, *ειας*, *ειε*, &c., is used by Homer.

The Infinitive uses *-μεναι* and *-μεν* for the ending *-ναι*: as *ἀναβήμεναι* for *ἀναβῆναι*; *θέμεναι* and *θέμεν* for *θεῖναι*; *ἀριθμηθήμεναι* (Pass.) for *ἀριθμηθῆναι*.

The resolved form *εειν* is frequently found: as *ιδεειν* for *ιδεῖν*.

### Perfect and Pluperfect.

In the Perfect the characteristic *κ* is frequently omitted. This peculiarity occurs in Pure Verbs.

In the 3 pl. Perf. Pass. *νται* becomes *αται*: as *βεβλήαται* for *βέβληνται*. And *ντο* in the Pluperf. and Opt. is changed into *ατο*: as *πεφόβηατο* for *πεφόβηντο*.

The Pluperfect ends in *εα*, *εας*, *εεν*, for *ειν*, *εις*, *ει*.

## CONTRACT VERBS.

As a general rule, contraction is adopted or neglected to suit the verse.

VERB IN *έω* (FROM KRÜGER).

ACTIVE.

*Present.*

	Indicative.	Subjunctive.	Optative.
Sing. 1	ποιέω, πενθάίω	ποιέω, έης, &c.	ποιέοιμι
Plur. 1	ποιέομεν, ποιεύμεν		
3	ποιέουσιν, ποιεύσιν.		

*Imperfect.*

Sing. 1	} (έ)ποιέον (έ)ποιέον	Sing. 3	θέεν, ήσκειν
Plur. 3			(ποιέσκον, ποιέεσκον, freq.)

Infinitive ποιήμηναι

Participle ποιέοντος, ποιεύντος.

PASSIVE.

*Present.*

	Indicative.	Subjunctive.	Optative.
Sing. 1	ποιέομαι, ποιεύμαι	ποιέωμαι, έη, &c.	ποιεοίμην
2	ποιείαι		
Plur. 1	ποιεόμε(σ)θα, ποιεύμεσθα		
3	ποιέονται, ποιεύνται.		

*Imperfect.*

Sing. 1	(έ)ποιεόμην, (έ)ποιεύμην	2	(έ)ποιέο
Plur. 2	(έ)ποιεόμε(σ)θα, (έ)ποιεύμε(σ)θα	3	(έ)ποιέοντο, (έ)ποιεύντο.

VERB IN *άω* (FROM KRÜGER).

ACTIVE.

*Present.*

Indicative.

Sing. 1	όράω, όρώω	2	όράας	3	όράα
Plur. 1	όρώμεν	2	όράατε		
3	όρώσιν(ν), δρώσιν				

*Imperfect.*

Dual 3 ἀυλήτην (ἔασκον, περάσσκον freq.).

## Participles.

ὁράων, G. ὁράοντος.

*General Remarks.*

ᾰω. The uncontracted forms αε, αο, are found only in single words and forms: α sometimes becomes ε in the Imperf. tenses. When contracted, the contracted syllable is frequently lengthened by resolution<sup>1</sup>: thus—

ᾱ, φ becomes ᾱᾱ, ᾱᾰ: as μενοινᾱ́φ = μενοινᾱ́, μνάασθα = μνᾱ́σθαι, ὀράασθαι = ὀρᾱ́σθαι.

ῶ „ ωω, οω: as ὀρώω = ὀρῶ, δρώωπι = δρῶσι.

ῷ „ ῷοι: as δρῷοιμι = δρῷμι.

Note. αε „ η in the 3rd dual in ττην of some verbs.

οη „ ω in verbs in οᾰω. This is an Ion. contraction.

ᾰω. The forms in which ε is followed by ω, φ, η, η, οι, ον, are not always contracted: as φιλέωμεν, φιλέοιμι, &c.

The other forms remain either open or are contracted, as the verse requires. But εο becomes εν: as γένενυ, ἀύτενυ, &c.

ε becomes ει sometimes: as φιλείω = φιλῶ.

εε<sup>2</sup> „ ει, or one ε is elided: as μυθεῖται, μυθείαι = μυθέ-εαι.

ᾰω. Verbs in ᾰω either—1. follow the common rules of contraction; 2. do not take the contracted form, but lengthen ο into ω; and thus resemble the forms of verbs in ᾰω: as ἰδρῶνται;

or 3. change ου into οω: as ἀρώσι = ἀροῦσι = ἀρόουσι.

οι „ οφ: as δηϊόφεν = δηϊοῖεν = δηϊόοιεν.

Obs. The lengthened forms ωο, οω, οφ, are limited to cases in which ου or ω is followed by two consonants, or ι subscript.

<sup>1</sup> But ᾱ before a personal ending beginning with τ is never thus resolved: as ὀρᾱται, not ὀράαται. K.

<sup>2</sup> But εε becomes η in ὁμαρτήτην and ἀπειλήτην.

## VERBS IN μι.

The 2 per. sing. *Present Indic. Act.* has the ending -σθα: as *τίθησθα* for *τίθης*, *διδῶσθα* for *δίδως*.

The 3 sing. *Subj.* has σι: as *ίστησι* for *ιστῆς*, *διδῶσι* for *διδῶ*.

In the 2 and 3 sing. *Pres. and Imp.* the forms of -έω and -όω are found: as *ἐρίθει* for *ἐρίθη*, *διδούς* for *δίδως*.

In the 3 Pl. *Imperf. and 2 Aorist* the endings are shortened, thus:

-εσαν becomes -εν: as *ἔριθεν* = *ἐρίθεσαν*, *ἔθεν* = *ἐθεσαν*.  
 -ησαν „ -αν: as *ἔσταν* = *ἔστησαν*, *βάν* = *ἔβησαν*.  
 -οσαν } „ -ον: as *ἔλιδον* = *ἐλίδοσαν*, *ἔδον* = *ἔδοσαν*.  
 -ωσαν } „  
 -υσαν „ -υν: as *ἔφυν* = *ἔφυσαν*.

Homer rejects σ in the 2 sing. *Imperative Pres.* and 2 Aor. Middle, and uses the uncontracted forms: as *δαίνυο* for *δαίνυσσο*.

The short root vowel is lengthened before the personal endings beginning with μ or ν, to suit the verse: as *τιθέμενος* for *τιθέμενος*, *διδούναι* for *διδόναι*, *ἔληθι* for *ἔλαθι*.

The 2 sing. *Imper. Pres.* of *ἵστημι* in Homer is usually *ἵστη*.

The following forms of the Aorist 2 are used by Homer:—

Contr. form.	Lengthened or resolved form.
Sing. 1 στή	στίω, στείω.
2 στής	στήης, στίης?
3 στή	στήη, ἐμβήη, φήη, φθήη, στίη?
Dual στήτον	παρστήετον.
Plur. 1 στήμεν	στίωμεν, στείομεν.
2 στήτε	στήετε, στίητε?
3 στήσι(ν)	στίωσι(ν), στείωσι(ν).
Sing. 1 θέ	θέω, θείω, δαμείω.
2 θές	θέης, θήης, θείης.
3 θέ	θέη, θήη, ἀνήη, μεθείη.
Dual θέτον	θείετον, θέητον?

Plur. 1	θῶμεν	θέωμεν, θείομεν
2	θῆτε	(δαμείτε), θείετε, θέητε ?
3	θῶσι(ν)	θείωσι(ν), θείωσι(ν)
Sing. 1	δῶ	δώω.
2	δῶς	δώης
3	δῶ	δώη, δώησι.
Plur. 1	δώμεν	δώομεν.
2		
3	δώσι(ν)	δώωσι(ν).

## Εἰμί.

The following forms occur in Homer :

*Present.*

Indic. Sing. 1	εἰμί	Plur. 1	εἰμέν
2	ἔσσι, εἶς	3	ἔασι(ν)
Subj. Sing. 1	ἔω, εἴω	Plur. 3	ἔωσι(ν)
3	ἔησιν, ἔη, ἦσιν		
Opt. Sing. 2	ἔοις	Plur. 2	εἴτ'
3	ἔοι		
Imp. Sing. 2	ἔσσο	Plur. 3	ἔστων
Infin.	ἔμεναι, ἔμμεναι, ἔμεν, ἔμμεν		
Part.	ἔων, ἐοῦσα, ἐόν.		

*Imperfect.*

Sing. 1	ἔα, ἔ', ἦα, ἔον, ἔσκον	Plur. 3	ἔσαν, εἶατο
2	ἔησθα, ἦσθα		
3	ἔην, ἦην, ἦεν, ἔσκε		

*Future.*

Indic. Sing. 1	ἔσσομαι	Plur. 1	ἐσόμεσθα
2	ἔσεαι, ἔσσεαι	2	ἔσσεσθ'
3	ἔσσεται, ἐσσεῖται	3	ἔσσονται

Infin. ἔσσεσθαι

Part. ἐσόμενος.

## THE ARTICLE.

Sing.	Plur.
G. τεῦ } = τοῦ	N. τοι = οἱ, ται = αἱ
τοῖο }	G. τάων = τῶν
	D. τοῖσι = τοῖς
	ταῖσι } = ταῖς.
	τῇς }
	τησι }

τοῖσδεσι, τοῖσδεσσι } = τοῖσδε from ὅδε.  
τοισίδε }

*List of Digammated Words in Homer.*

ἄγνυμι	εἴκω	ὄς
αἴνυμαι	ἔοικα	ἔο
ἀλῆναι	εἴσκω	οἷ
ἄλις	εἶλαρ	ἔ
ἀλῶναι	εἰλέω	ἔργον
ἄναξ	εἰλω	ἔργω
ἀνάσσω	ἔλσαι	ἐέργω
ἀνδάνω	εἶμα	ἐργάθω
ἄπτω	εἰπεῖν	ἔρδω
ἄραιός	ἔειπον	ἔρέω
ἄρδω	ἔπος	ἔρκος
ἄριστον	ἐκάς	ἔρβω
ἄρνες	ἔκαστος	ἔρύω
ἄστυ	ἔκηλος	ἐσθής
ἔαρ	ἔκητι	ἔσθος
ἔδνα	ἐκυρός	ἐσπέρα
ἔθειραι	ἐκών	ἔσπερος
ἔθνος	ἔλιξ	ἔτης
εἶδος	ἐλίσσω	ἔτος
(εἶδω), the forms of	ἐλπίς	ἐτώσιος
εἶδωλον	ἔλπω	ἦδομαι
εἵκοσι	ἐλπωρή	ἦδύς
εἵκοσι	ἔλωρ	ἦθος
εἵκελος	ἔννυμι	ἦκα
ἵκελος	ἑός	ἦλος



ἦνοψ	ἶον	ὀθόνη
ἦρα	ιονθάς	οικέω
ἦρη	ἶπες	οἶκος
ἦχέω	ἶρις	οἶνος
ἦχή	ἶς	οἶνοψ
ἦχῆεις	ἶφι	οἶνοποτάζω
ἰαχή	ἴσος	ὄϊς
ἰάχω	ἴστωρ	οὐλαμός
ἴεμαι	ἴγνς	οὐλος
ἰκμάς	ἰωή	ὠλε
ἴλιος	ἰωκή	ὠς.

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